THE Numb. 11.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, October, 8, to Friday, October 15, 1736.

The MONITOR. Nº. 9.

Cautus enim metuit foveam Lupus, accipiterque
Suſpectos laqueos, & opertum milvius hamum:
Oderunt peccare Boni Virtutis amore,
Tu nihil admittes in te fermidine pœnæ;
Sit ſpes fallendi: Miſcebis ſacra profanis.
HOR. Epiſt. xvi. Lib. 1.

Worſhipful Sir,

I Beg Leave to know, if it be decent to laugh at a Humourous Scene, without putting my Fan before my Face?

When I was laſt in Town, I had the Pleaſure of being an humble Spectator to ſee the *Beaux-Stragem* perform'd; Where, I confeſs, I was highly delighted with Love's Catechiſm. Miſs *Tancrede* (who ſat next to me,) of a ſudden, gave me a moſt terrible Hunch with her Elbow, and told me, I was the moſt inſufferable Coquet that liv'd; that ſhe ſhould never be able to come in Company with me for ſo indecent an Action, as to giggle at *Archer*'s kiſſing of *Cherry*, without hiding my Face. I look upon this to be as groſs an Affront, as ever was offered to a Woman of my Faſhion: If your Worſhip thinks it worthy your Notice, 'twill be a ſufficient Satisfaction to your humble Servant,

Arabella Sly.

There is nothing more commendable in the Fair Sex, than a free and eaſy Behaviour: A Woman of Senſe may take all innocent Liberties, without deſerving that malicious Title of a Coquet; and may obſerve a proper Decorum, without coming under the Cenſure of a Prude.

Freedom in Converſation, when carried on with good Breeding, makes every One amiable; it opens the Heart, and gives a Grace to the Action; it often makes a Friend an Enemy, and a Relation of a Friend; and may be juſtly deem'd one of the greateſt of Bleſſings.

The Demeanour of a Coquet, has ſomething Sprightly and Gay; and, when ſhe means to give no Offence (but on the contrary, to diſplay her Charms, and throw off her little Witticiſms,) ſhe hurts none but her ſelf; which, generally ends with the ſame Fate as that of a Moth: But a Prude is the moſt unſociable Creature living.

Honeſt *Jack Pamflino* informs me, That in the Year 1718, he made his Addreſs to a Prude; that he obſerved a ſtrict Decorum at his firſt Approach, and had the Honour to ſalute her Cheek: At his firſt Viſit he remark'd her whole Time was employed to keep her Feet from peeping from under her Petticoat, and examining the Pins of her Neck-Handkerchief, leſt one of them ſhould be diſplac'd, and expoſe the Charms that lay under Cover. Her Fortune was great, and made him Cautious, and upon his Guard, leſt any Expreſſion (that might be thought obſcene,) ſhould inadvertently drop from his Mouth in Converſation, and give Offence. He came away ſatisfy'd with his Conduct; and, in a ſhort Time, paid his Devoirs to the Lady again: The Diſcourſe running upon the News of the Town, he, unluckily, related a Fact of a certain Lady's loſing her Garter in the Drawing-Room: upon which ſhe flew out of Company in a great Paſſion, and was above a Fortnight before ſhe would be reconcil'd to receive another Viſit from him. After taking a great deal of Pains by Letter, to convince her how much he had been in the Wrong, and acknowledging his Fault, he was admitted again. He went on with great Succeſs, for about a Month, and the Lady receiv'd his warm Addreſs without ſo much *Fierte* and Baſhfulneſs as before: This gave him Hopes that he had cur'd her of that Self-conceitedneſs, and Formality ſhe had been brought up in. The Day of Marriage being fix'd, honeſt *Jack* thought himſelf ſure of his Miſtreſs; but, unfortunately, happen'd to praiſe the Faſhion of the Ladies wearing their Stays low before; which exaſperated the Virtuous Dame in ſuch a Manner, that ſhe declared, that the very Expreſſion was indecent: This put her into another Phrenſy, diſcarded her Lover, never to ſee him more.

In about Three Weeks after this Affair, ſhe married an honeſt Country Gentleman, who unfortunately died a few Days after the Conſummation of the Wedding.

The Lady, ſo diſconſolate at the Loſs of her Husband, was not to be comforted; her Affliction inſupportable; and, had it not been for another Lover which ſhe accepted of in Three Days after the Funeral, ſhe was reſolv'd, like the *Epheſian* Dame, to have been interr'd with her dear Husband.

'Tis ſtrange! we do not give our ſelves Leave to conſult Nature a little more; we could never thus degenerate into the Stupidity of Brutes, nor become ſuch refined Fools. But the Prejudice of Education is ſo prevalent, that few are able to walk by their own Light; which will be for ever an Argument for the extravagant Singularities we are ſo liable to.

Edenton, in *North-Carolina*, Sept. 30. 1736.

On *Tueſday* the 22d of this Inſtant, the General Aſſembly of this Province met, when His Excellency GABRIEL JOHNSTON, Eſq; the Governor, was pleas'd to open the Seſſion with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

IT is not with an Intention of making any Demand for my own Perſonal Advantage, that I have now ſummoned you to meet in Aſſembly. I ſhould look on ſuch Views as very mean and unworthy, while the Public Affairs are in ſuch Diſorder: And the little Money you can at preſent afford to raiſe, may be more uſefully employed in making Proviſion for eſtabliſhing Order, Peace, and Quiet, in the Province; for promoting its Trade, and encouraging its Navigation.

Theſe, I aſſure you, Gentlemen, are the Deſigns which I have principally at Heart; and I hope you are met together with the moſt ſincere, Reſolution of enabling me to put them in Execution. I ſhall, with great Truth and Plainneſs, lay the State of the Country before you: And, if its Grievances are not redreſs'd, and its Abuſes not reformed, and Defects ſupplied, the Blame muſt lie intirely at your Doors. I ſhall begin with the deplorable and almoſt total Want of Divine Worſhip throughout the Province. I believe it's impoſſible to inſtance in any Country, I am ſure it is in any Colony belonging to a Chriſtian Nation, where ſome effectual Proviſion has not been made, for paying in Public, and at ſtated Times, that Adoration, and Homage to Almighty GOD, ſo highly becoming

becoming all Rational Creatures; and for inſtructing the People in their Duty to the Supreme Author of their Being, to one another, and to themſelves. After obſerving This, no Body will be ſurpriz'd at the many Diſorders which have always prevailed among us; eſpecially when it is conſidered how little Care there is taken of the Education of Youth.

In all Civiliz'd Societies of Men, it has always been look'd upon as a Matter of the greateſt Conſequence to their Peace and Happineſs, to poliſh the Minds of young Perſons, with ſome Degree of Learning, and early to inſtil into them the Principles of Virtue and Religion. And that the Legiſlature has never yet taken the leaſt Care to erect One School, which deſerves the Name, in this wide extended Country, muſt, in the Judgment of all thinking Men, be reckoned one of our greateſt Misfortunes. To what Purpoſe, Gentlemen, is all your Toil and Labour, all your Pains and Endeavours, for the Advantage and Enriching your Families and Poſterity, if, within our ſelves, you cannot afford them ſuch an Education as may qualify them to be uſeful to their Country, and to enjoy what you leave them, with Decency. If you turn your Eyes upon your Laws, (I mean ſuch as regard private Property,) which ought to be the Guardians of your Lives and Fortunes, I am afraid you will find them in a very bad Situation. Upon the ſtricteſt Inquiry, I cannot find that there's one compleat Copy of them in any one Place; neither have I yet ſeen Two Copies of them which perfectly agree: Some of them ſeem plainly calculated to promote fraudulent Practiſes; and, I dare ſay, have prevented many honeſt, fair-dealing People, from ſettling in the Province: Moſt of them either appear under ridiculous Titles, are full of Contradictions, or their Language, and Stile, is Childiſh, Ridiculous, and againſt the common Rules of Grammar. As the Happineſs of every private Man depends upon the Laws, I think that this is a Grievance can never too ſoon be redreſſed.

But if the Laws were never ſo good, and well contriv'd, the Want of ſufficient Goals, would ſtill be a great Obſtruction to the Execution of Juſtice: Experience ſhews you, that there is no ſecuring the worſt of Criminals, and bringing them to condign Puniſhment, without putting the Country to a vaſt Charge, by keeping a perpetual Watch round the Priſons; and, even in Spight of that Precaution, you have lately ſeen a moſt inhumane barbarous Murderer eſcape the Hands of Juſtice, to the great Scandal and Reproach of this Province.

And now, Gentlemen, repreſent all This to Yourſelves, at One View: Conſider a Country where there never has yet any Proviſion been made for keeping up the Senſe and Awe of a DEITY, on the Minds of People. Where no Care has been taken to inſpire the Youth with Generous Sentiments, Worthy Principles, or the leaſt Tincture of Literature; Where the Laws are diſperſed up and down in different Places, in looſe Papers; ſome of them Contradictory, others Unintelligible; and, even from the plaineſt and beſt of them, the vileſt, and moſt notorious Malefactors, not only may, but actually have eſcaped with Impunity, by Reaſon of the Inſufficiency of the Public Priſons. Then, conſider yourſelves, as the Repreſentatives of this Country, who have not only the Power and Means, but are earneſtly preſſed and deſired to remedy theſe Calamities, to ſupply theſe Defects: And, when you have done all this, lay your Hands upon your Hearts, and conſider how you can anſwer it to your Country and Poſterity, if you either neglect this Opportunity of purſuing ſuch valuable Ends, or are diverted from it by the trifling Arts of deſigning Men. There are other Matters, tho' not of equal Moment with what I have been now mentioning, yet very well deſerve your Attention. The Penalties in the Militia Law, are ſo ſlight, and ſo inconſiderable, that it is impoſſible to bring them to a Muſter, ſo frequently as is neceſſary; And, without your Aſſiſtance, there is no avoiding this Inconvenience.

I recommended to the laſt Aſſembly, to uſe their Endeavours for obtaining a direct Trade to *Great-Britain*. It is in Vain for you to complain of the Exceſſive Prices of *European* Commodities, or of the Scarcity of Gold and Silver, while Affairs remain in the preſent Poſture. If you do not fall upon ſome effectual Methods of Buying your Goods at the Firſt Market, your Neighbours will never fail to make an Advantage of your Neceſſities. I am the more convinc'd that it is poſſible to do This, becauſe, upon Examination, I perceive the Navigation, even of the *Northern* Parts of this Province, is not ſo bad as a great many Perſons have induſtriouſly given out. And, if in Imitation of all the other Colonies on the Continent, you would give ſufficient Encouragement for Raiſing and Exporting ſuch Products as can be raiſed in this Country, and bear a good Price at Home, I am ſatisfy'd you would ſoon ſee an Alteration for the better in our Trade.

For the better Preſervation of your Cattle, Corn, and other Grains, I believe you will find it highly neceſſary to provide a ſufficient Reward for the Killing of Vermin; which, as I am inform'd, have done great Miſchief in moſt Parts of this Province.

I heartily wiſh you would make ſome proper Regulations of Officers Fees: I am told there have been great Complaints, and numerous, on this Subject; but, ſurely, they have been very unjuſt. If any Perſon injured had applied for Redreſs, and been denied, there might be ſome Foundation for Clamour; but, as this has not been the Caſe, I cannot ſee what Grounds there are for Complaints of this Nature. But, for the future, that the Public may know where the Blame lies, I deſire you may ſearch this Evil to the Bottom; and whoever the guilty Perſon is, let him be puniſhed with the utmoſt Severity.

I do further aſſure you, that as I have already ſent Home a Liſt of all the Fees to the proper Offices, if you think fit to prepare a reaſonable Bill for ſettling all the Fees in the Province, it ſhall not want my Aſſent: And now, I mention Murmurs and Clamours, I can't forbear taking ſome Notice of the many impu[illegible]: Falſehoods, and notorious Untruths, which, with a deſign to keep the Country in Confuſion, have been ſo induſtriouſly propagated, by a Party remarkable [illegible]ning ſo much as being indefatigable in ſpreading the baſeſt Calumnies; and never aſhamed when detected in it.

I flatter my ſelf I have no Occaſion to ſay much on this Head, becauſe it is pretty well [illegible]t if they had been permitted, as in former Times, [illegible]ure His Majeſty's Revenue, and oppreſs their Fellow Subjects, we ſhould have been troubled with no Compl[illegible]ints from that Quarter. I ſhould be glad if every Planter would bring this Matter home to himſelf, and make the Caſe his own. Suppoſe, in the late Times, wh[illegible] no Legal Titles could be got, he had ſet down with his Family, on a vacant Tract of Land, had (with gr[illegible]t Expence and Labour,) built upon and cultivated it for ſeveral Years; and, after all this, a Perſon ſhall come (who, perhaps, does not ſo much as know the Boundaries of it but by the Survey the other Perſon has paid for,) and with an inſolent Air, by Virtue of a pretented Title, which, perhaps, a few Hours before, was a meer blank Piece of Paper, ſhall at once rob him of his Plantation, and ſo many Years Labour; would there not be a real and juſt Ground to complain at a Goverment which would connive at ſuch cruel Proceedings as Theſe? This, Gentlemen, is no bare Suppoſition, it is a Matter of Fact, which has actually happened more than once or twice, and no Body can tell how often it might have happened, if a ſeaſonable Stop had not been put to ſuch infamous Practices. For my own Part, I think I may ſay, without any Vanity, or Oſtentation, that I have put my ſelf to great Expence, and even riſqu'd my Health to do Juſtice to the People, by going on the Spot to hear their different Pretentions; and, on all Occaſions, relieving the poor induſtrious Planter from the Oppreſſions and Frauds of their more powerful and crafty Neighbours: And, as I heartily deſpiſe the poor trifling Efforts of that Set of Men to my Prejudice, as well as the ſcandalous Methods they take to make them effectual; ſo if any of their Artifices ſo far prevail with you, as to loſe this favourable Opportunity of ſettling the Country, I ſhall ſtill have the Satisfaction of reflecting, that I have performed my Duty, and that nothing is left undone on my Part.

But

But I can't perſuade my ſelf that it will be in the Power of ſuch Men as they, any longer to divert you from ſerving your Country, in ſuch material Points as thoſe are, I have recommended to you. And as I have been obliged by my Inſtructions, rigorouſly to maintain the Rights and juſt Revenues of the Crown, I ſhall be glad of all Occaſions to ſhew a tender Regard for the Privileges, Happineſs, and Liberties, of the People: Not being apprehenſive that they are in the leaſt inconſiſtent with one another.

GABRIEL JOHNSTON.

Edenton, October 4. A large, handſome Brick Church, with a Steeple, is ſhortly to be built here, many of the Bricks being already burnt; great Part of the Charge of which is to be defrayed by the generous Subſcription of well-diſpoſed Gentlemen, and the Remainder by the Pariſh.

And 'tis now talk'd of Building a Houſe for the Governor here; which if effected, will, in all Likelihood, be a Means to continue this Place the Seat of Government.

This Day arrived here, in 9 Weeks Paſſage from London, the Brigantine Inverneſs, Capt. Comrin, belonging to Col. Hanmer, who was ſometime ago, Chief Juſtice of this Province, by the Appointment of the late Governor *Burrington*, but remov'd by the preſent Governor. He is come in her, with his Wife and Family, and has brought a Cargo of European Goods, with which, 'tis ſaid, he intends to purchaſe Tobacco, to load her back again, and ſo to continue that Trade, as long as it will anſwer.

By this Veſſel we have, from London, the following Advices:

From the Camp before Aſoph, June 11.

THE 16th of laſt Month, the Veldt-Marſhal Count Laſci detach'd ſome Troops, to go and poſſeſs a Poſt Two Hundred Toiſes from the Place, and raiſe a new Battery there; and as ſoon as the Enemy perceiv'd them, they made a Sally with 2000 Janiſaries, ſuſtain'd by a Body of Horſe, who charg'd our Troops with great Fury under the Favour of the Artillery of their Baſtions; but our Men ſuſtain'd the Shock of the Enemy with ſo much Bravery, that the Latter fearing to have their Retreat cut off by 500 Grenadiers whom the Marſhal had detach'd to take them in Flank, retired with a great deal of Precipitation and conſiderable Loſs, our Dragoons purſuing them to the Palliſadoes: The Poſt remains in our Poſſeſſion. We have finiſhed our Lines of Circumvallation, which are fortify'd with Redoubts in different Places, and at convenient Diſtances. We have alſo finiſh'd the Bridge over the Don, for better ſecuring the Communication between our Troops poſted on both Sides of that River; ſo that the Place is now ſhut up on all Sides: And to prevent the Succours that might come to the Enemy by the Black Sea, Two Forts have been raiſed and well furniſhed with Cannon on each Side of the Mouth of the River, where we have likewiſe poſted 9 great Prames, 6 Demi-Prames, 35 Gallies and Galliots, and a great Number of arm'd Barks. The Enemy have hitherto made a continual and very briſk Fire on our Batteries and Redoubts, but without doing us much Damage; and as our Batteries are all finiſhed, and are to play To-morrow, we hope to diſmount the Cannon of the Beſieg'd very ſoon, and, in a few Days, to force them to capitulate.

Conſtantinople, June 14. A Courier arrived here Two Days ago with Advice, that the Ruſſians had forced the Lines of Precop, and afterwards obliged the Tartar Army to retire in great Confuſion: This News cauſes a general Conſternation here, as well at Court as among the Populace. We have a Report here, that Digianum-Coggia, Captain Baſhaw, who ſail'd ſome Time ago for the Relief of Aſoph, has not been able to effect any Thing; the Ruſſians having provided ſo well for guarding the Paſſages, he found it impoſſible to force them. The Court here keeps a profound Silence in Regard to the News they frequently receive from Perſia.

Vienna, July 7. According to Letters from Conſtantinople, the Grand Vizir is ſet out from thence for the Turkiſh Army, with a moſt magnificent Equipage; and it is not doubted but the Grand Signior himſelf will alſo leave Conſtantinople very ſoon, and retire either to Adrianople, or ſome other Place where he may conveniently hear News from his Army. The Turks appear extremely eager for this War, and the Sultan ſeems reſolv'd to ſpare for nothing to carry it on. The General Rendevouz of our Troops marching to Hungary, is to be at Futask, on the very Spot where our Army aſſembled under Prince Eugene, in the Year 1716, at the Beginning of the laſt War againſt the Turks; and a great Number of Bakers are engag'd to go to Hungary to bake Ammunition Bread for the Troops. Several Regiments are alſo ordered to march to the Frontiers of Tranſilvania, to be ready at all Events, eſpecially in Caſe that the Crim Tartars, purſued as they are from Place to Place by the Ruſſians, ſhould be forced to abandon their Country at laſt, and ſhelter themſelves in Moldavia.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, *dated* June 30.

MAhomet Alhagou, one of the principal Generals of the Army of the Blacks in the Service of the Emperor of Morocco, and who was the principal Occaſion of the Revolution which happened there againſt Muley Ally, has found Means to make his Eſcape to Ceuta, with a Coffer of Gold belonging to Muley Abdallah, where he was received by the Spaniards with open Arms: He narrowly eſcaped being taken by a Party of Horſe ſent after him, who purſued him to the very Gates of Ceuta. The Spaniards did not loſe the Opportunity of adviſing him to turn Chriſtian, as the only Way to be ſaved; to which he anſwered, 'That he was reſolv'd to be a 'Chriſtian only as to his Habit, 'til he was further in-'form'd of the Principles of their Church; that his Re-'ligion was to be an honeſt Man, to hurt no Body, 'and to do Good, as much as lay in his Power, to 'all his Fellow-Creatures in general.' Which having been notify'd to the Biſhop of that Place, his Lordſhip was pleas'd to ſend for him; and was ſo taken with his Converſation, that he addreſſed himſelf to ſeveral of the Clergy preſent, in the following ſhort Speech: 'Reverend Gentlemen, I am now very antient, and I 'have been in the Courſe of my Life, eſpecially for 'theſe Thirty Years paſt, ingag'd in the Study of my 'Duty, as laid down in the Holy Scriptures; and if this 'Gentleman knows nothing of the Doctrines of our 'Church, he is not a Stranger to the genuine Fruits of 'thoſe Doctrines.' We ſhall only add, that with all theſe Profeſſions of the *Moor*, and theſe Praiſes of the Biſhop, the very Account ſays he has run away with a Coffer full of Gold of his late Maſter's.

LONDON, July 15.

Yeſterday between One and Two, the moſt impudent and daring Inſult was committed in Weſtminſter-Hall that ever was heard of in the Memory of Man; a large Parcel, in a brown Paper, was laid near the Chancery-Court, and kick'd down on the Landing-Place of the Steps, going to the Two Courts of King's Bench and Chancery; to which was put a lighted Match, which burnt 'til it came to the Paper, wherein were ſeveral Chambers or Parcels of Gunpowder, which blew up, making ſeveral large Reports, that put the Courts of Juſtice, and Weſtminſter-Hall into great Confuſion: Enclos'd in the brown Paper were Five Acts of Parliament, great Part of which were burnt; and the Exploſion diſperſed a great Quantity of printed Bills, which were within the Act, to this Effect, viz. *That it being the laſt Day of Term, the Five following Acts of Parliament* (which were impudently and ſcandalouſly call'd Libels,) *would be burnt in* Weſtminſter-Hall, *between the Hours of Twelve and Two*, during the Sitting of the Courts of Juſtice; *as alſo at the* Royal-Exchange, *and* St. Margaret's-Hill; viz. *the Gin Act, the Mortmain Act*, (which was called, the Act for taking away the little Remains of Charity,) *the Weſtminſter Bridge Act*, (which was ſcandalouſly called, the Act to prevent People's paſſing over London-Bridge,) *the Smugglers Act*, (which was alſo ſcandalouſly called, the Act to prevent innocent Gentlemen's travelling arm'd,) and *the Act for borrowing* 600,000 l. *on the Sinking Fund*, which was called, the

the *Sacred Fund*. One of these printed Bills, being carried into the Court of King's Bench, it was referred to the Grand-Jury then sitting; who found it, a vile scandalous Libel, publish'd and dispers'd by Persons unknown. And Her Majesty has been pleas'd to issue a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 200 l. for discovering the Persons concern'd in it.

The Earls of Scarsdale, and Westmoreland are dead; as is also the Earl of Balcarras, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland.

A curious Monument is now finish'd, by the famous Mr. Rysbrack, and in a few Days will be erected in West-minster-Abbey, among the Poets, to the Memory of the late Mr. Gay, Author of the Beggar's Opera, &c. on which is the following Inscription, viz.

Of Manners gentle, of Affections mild,
In Wit a Man, Simplicity, a Child;
With native Humour temp'ring virtuous Rage,
Form'd to delight at once and lash the Age.
Above Temptation in a low Estate,
And uncorrupted, e'en among the Great.
A safe Companion, and an easy Friend,
Unblam'd thro' Life, lamented in thy End.
These are thy Honours! Not that here thy Bust,
Is mix'd with Heroes, or with Kings thy Dust:
But that the Worthy and the Good shall say,
Striking their pensive Bosoms, ------ here lies GAY.

A POPE.

Here lie the Ashes of Mr. JOHN GAY:
The warmest Friend,
The gentlest Companion,
The most benevolent Man;
Who maintain'd
Independency
In low Circumstances of Fortune;
Integrity,
In the Midst of a corrupt Age;
And that equal Serenity of Mind,
Which conscious Goodness alone can give,
Thro' the whole Course of his Life.
Favourite of the Muses,
He was led by them to every elegant Art:
Refin'd in Taste,
And fraught with Graces all his own.
In various Kinds of Poetry
Superior to many,
Inferior to none.
His Works continue to inspire
What his Example taught:
Contempt of Folly, however adorn'd;
Detestation of Vice, however dignify'd;
Reverence for Virtue, however disgrac'd.

Charles and Catherine, Duke and Dutchess of Queensberry, who Lov'd his excellent Person living, and Regret him dead, have caus'd this Monument to be erected to his Memory.

Boston, Sept. 13. The Honourable Col. *Morris*, and his Son, are arrived here from *London*; and design speedily to set out for *New-York*.

Williamsburg, October, 13, 1736.

IN Obedience to an Instruction lately received, the Ministers of this Colony of *Virginia*, are desired and required, in their Prayers for the Royal Family, (next after *His Royal Highness*, Frederick *Prince of* Wales,) to pray for the Princess of *Wales*, thus:

[*Our Gracious Queen* Caroline, *Their Royal Highnesses*, Frederick *Prince of* Wales, *the Princess of* Wales, *the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family.*]

James Blair, *Commissary.*

We hear from *Henrico* County, That as Capt. *Arthur Moseley* was returning from the Court-house, the last Court Day, his Horse unfortunately threw him, and gave him a mortal Wound, of which he died on the Spot.

In the Gazette, N°. 8, *We inform'd our Readers of the Death of Mrs.* Braxton, *and her Son; which Account we had from a Person who lives in the same Neighbourhood, and depended on it for Truth: But the latter Part of it proves false; for the Child is still living.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away, on the 30th of *September* last, from Mr. *Patrick Creagh*, of the City of *Annapolis*, Two Servant Men: One named *John Conner*, a Sail-maker by Trade, much Pock-fretten and freckl'd in the Face; has Red Hair and Beard, wears a Wig or Cap, is an *Irish* Man, and talks upon the Brogue: Had with him a dark brown Pea-Jacket and Breeches, and is supposed to have some other Clothes; He came this Year from *Bristol*, in the Ship *Essex*, Capt. *Henry Morgan*, Commander. The other named *Ralph Taylor*, a *North-Country* Man, is a Middle-siz'd Man, of a slow Speech, wears his Hair, which is of a brown Colour, and is a Convict: Had on a brown Coat, and Oznabriggs Trowsers. Went away (also) with them, a Servant Woman, named *Sarah Miers*, a *Dutch* Woman, and talks broken *English*, pretty Tall, Round Shoulder'd, Likely in the Face, and had a flat Note: They took with them some Wearing Apparel, *viz.* A dark Grey Coat trimm'd with Black, a Woman's Blue Cloak, fac'd with White Silk, a Scersucker Gown, one white Linen Ditto; one strip'd Calimanco Ditto, a brown Camblet Petticoat, a Woman's *Bermuda* Hat, lin'd with Blue Silk, and several other Things, *viz.* Bedding, Linnen, and in particular a Red Rugg. They went in an old Carvil Work Long-Boat, with one Mast, and a Square Sail. Whoever secures the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, shall have Five Pounds Current Money as a Reward, and reasonable Charges: And if taken out of this Province, they shall have Six Pounds in Gold Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by *Patrick Creagh.*

STrayed or Stolen from the Subscriber, in St. *Margaret's* Parish, in *Caroline* County, the 7th of *July* last, a large Bay Mare, and a Mare Colt: The Mare has a long Tail and Mane, branded on the near Buttock B, is very large. The Colt is supposed to be of a Dark Bay. —— The Mare is well known to Major *John Bolling*, on *James* River, and supposed to be gone towards his House, if not stolen; if stolen, supposed to be carried to the *Norward*. Whoever brings the said Mare and Colt to the Place aforesaid, shall be paid Two Pistoles and their Expences: And, if any Person apprehends the Person that stole them, so that he be brought to a fair Trial for the Fact, shall be paid Fifteen Pistoles, by *Benjamin Walker.*

Lately Publish'd,

AN ESSAY on the PLEURISY: Wherein the Cause of that Disease is plainly accounted for, from the Circumstances of this Climate; a Remedy almost absolutely certain is prescribed, which is founded on Experience; and is a Vegetable that grows plentifully in many Places of this Country. By JOHN TENNENT. *Williamsburg:* Printed and Sold by *William Parks*. Price 1 s. 10 *d.* ½.

TO be Sold by *John Tennent*, in *Spotsylvania* County, 1000 Acres of good Land lying in *Orange* County: The said Land is about Fifty Miles above the Falls of *Rappahanock* River; and there is a main Road from it to the said River.

A Parcel of English Calf-Skins, mark'd I L, were sent in a Ship to *Rappahannock*, the last Spring; but cannot be heard of by the Owner. Any Person who will give Information of them to Mr. *Robert Munford*, in *Prince George* County, or to the Printer of this Paper, shall be thankfully rewarded for his Trouble.

Williamsburg, October 15, 1736.

RAN away some Time ago, from the Subscriber, a Servant Man, named *Robert Croson*, a Taylor, born in *Virginia*, aged about 26, of a middle Stature, a pale Complection, a sharp Nose, and a down Look. He had on when he went away, (with a Servant of Mr. *Geddy's*,) a pair of brown Breeches with green Puffs, a pair of brown Yarn Stockings, a blue and white strip'd Waistcoat, and a white Shirt. He was some Time ago, taken up in *Charles-City* County, and carried before Mr. *Hardyman*, where he swore that he was no Sevant, and so was whipt and discharged. Whoever will bring the said Servant to the Subscriber in *Williamsburg*, shall receive Ten Shillings as a Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by *William Wyatt.*

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subscriptions are taken for this Paper, at 15 *s. per Annum*: And BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.